

TO PROTECT RAPE FIENDS.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL RESOLUTELY IN THEIR BEHALF.

Want United States Court to Have Jurisdiction of All Cases of Mob Law and to Have Extraordinary Powers. Tourgee Talks.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—The Afro-American council resumed its session this morning. After the appointment of committees on the mob and lynching resolutions, address to the American people, memorial to congress, emigration, lecturing and organization and national protective association, attention was given miscellaneous matters. Among these was a letter from Judge Albion Tourgee, president of the Citizens' National Rights association. The letter dealt at length with the story of negro lynching in this country. It also took strong grounds against negro emigration to Africa or any other country. It advised the colored man to remove to the United States and trust to personal development and appeal to the public conscience of the American people to shield them from the wrongs they now suffer. The committee presented a resolution with a sextuple preamble, which was adopted with unanimity and enthusiasm. The resolution urges that the convention memorialize congress to pass certain measures remedial laws, the tenor of which laws in substance were as follows:

First.—To give United States courts jurisdiction over all cases of mobs attended with loss of life.

Second.—To empower United States courts to offer rewards for arrest of offenders.

Third.—To empower United States marshals to employ detectives to hunt down such offenders.

Fourth.—To collect all costs of such prosecution from convicted defendants or in case one or more defendants are paupers to make a collection from the counties in which they reside.

Another resolution adopted was to memorialize all legislatures and appeal to the pulpit and press of the country to promote this radical legislation.

FATAL RAILROAD WRECK.

A Passenger Collides With a Freight on an European Railroad.

MILAN, Nov. 29.—An express train, bound from the city of Venice, came into collision with a heavy freight train which was stationary on the rails at the first station between Milan and Treviglio. The collision occurred a few minutes before midnight. The heavy freight train was late, owing to a fog, and was ordered on the siding to let the other trains pass. The Milan express came before the freight had switched and dashed into the engine of the freight train. Both engines were completely shattered and two passenger carriages smashed to pieces. The fireboxes of the engines were broken by the shock and contents thrown over the wrecked carriages in which a number of corpses and injured were lying, the latter plumed down and unable to help themselves. The woodwork of the burning cars took fire and were soon burning furiously. The scene was most horrible, the injured screaming for help, the air filled with blinding smoke and steam from the boiler and everything in the greatest confusion.

The employees of the railroad station hastened to the scene and the people of the town of Linate were aroused and came quickly to lend assistance rescuing injured. Telegrams were sent to Milan and other places asking assistance and the train arrived in a short time with doctors to care for the injured and a company of soldiers to aid in the rescue. Some of the victims met terrible deaths, being cremated before the eyes of the spectators who were powerless to help, owing to the impossibility of removing the heavy mass of woodwork with which they were surrounded. Other unfortunates were extricated only to die in the arms of their rescuers. After the fire was extinguished, the injured and the bodies of the dead were recovered from the smouldering debris. The corpses presented a sickening appearance. Some were dismembered, others had their arms and legs crushed and were mutilated beyond recognition. The injured were also in a terrible condition; all were suffering from burns and most of them had broken limbs. In some cases immediate amputations of arms or legs were necessary. By 8 o'clock this morning 13 dead bodies and 22 injured were recovered. The authorities declare the signal was exposed to warn the Milan express, but it is supposed the engineer was unable to see it on account of the fog.

Court Favors Fitzsimmons.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—Judge Ellis in the civil district court today rendered a decision virtually in favor of the prize fighter Bob Fitzsimmons. Fitzsimmons had sued the club for some \$9000, balance due him for the purse in his fight with Hall. The state intervened to prevent Fitzsimmons from getting judgment for this amount against the club for which no consideration in law had been given. Judge Ellis this morning set aside the intervention, which is a virtual recognition of the right of the fighter.

Rise in the Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 29.—The shipment of about 8,000,000 bushels of coal to Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans is expected within the next 24 hours, as eight feet of water in the river is looked for by tomorrow morning. The rise will now be sufficient to let out the coal boats.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

GALVESTON COTTON EXCHANGE.

The Annual Meeting Finds the Board in a Healthy Condition.

GALVESTON, Nov. 29.—The annual meeting of the Galveston Cotton exchange was held tonight. President Runge outlined his customary address. The report of the various committees were read by the secretary and approved. The financial condition of the exchange was found to be in excellent condition and that after all claims had been adjusted there was still a handsome balance in the treasury.

A report strongly recommending that precautions be taken to prevent fire on cotton, and especially on ship board, was referred to its appropriate committee, urging immediate action thereon. Another report recommending a uniform system of compressing here and at interior points was discussed at considerable length and referred to a committee with instructions to confer with the Houston Cotton Exchange and secure the concurrent action of that exchange so as to do away with much of the re-compressing on a large amount of interior compressed cotton received here and in Houston. It was held that by a uniformity of compressing quite an item of expense would be saved on all cotton in transit. After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

THE LEHIGH STRIKE.

State Board of Arbitration Attempt to Straighten Matters Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The joint committee representing the state board of arbitration of New York and New Jersey arrived at the Bingham house today. After a conference with President Wilbur, Vice-president Sayer and General Manager Voorhes of Bethlehem, went into consultation with the general grievance committee. Chairman Madden of the New York state board of arbitration presented Wilbur's ultimatum for consideration of the grand chiefs as follows:

The company agrees to take back as many of its old employees as it can find places for without prejudice on account of the fact that they struck or that they are connected with any labor organization. That when in the employ of the road committees of the various classes of employees will be received as stated in the bulletin of Nov. 21 and their grievances considered and justly treated, and in employing men in future the company will give preference to former employees when the strike is declared.

Chairman Madden, after a conference with the chiefs, stated that he expected some definite action by the strikers inside of 48 hours. He did not state what the joint committee thought of the justice of the case as it now stands, but added that President Wilbur and other officials of the company deplore the fact that trouble exists and that the only position they could assume in the premises was that stated in the foregoing.

The Olyphant Train Robbers.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—The pursuit of the Olyphant, Ark., train robbers has been given a fresh impetus and again promises are made that all will be in jail within a week. The matter has been placed in the hands of a St. Louis detective agency, who with a posse composed of sheriffs and deputies from all of the three tiers of northern counties. It has been developed that the exact number of the robbers was eight, of whom three are in jail at Little Rock for safe keeping, viz., Arnet, alias Hodgett, Lemon, alias Brady and Williams. The officers here have the names of the five men at large and are under orders to spare nothing to capture them. It is understood that Williams has given away his pals.

GEN. GRANBURY'S REMAINS.

After Many Years They Will Rest in His Beloved Texas.

Special to The Statesman.

FORT WORTH, Nov. 29.—The remains of Gen. N. B. Granbury are in Fort Worth under the supervision of Major Van Zandt and Dr. Doyle, by order of Hood Camp, United Confederate Veterans of Granbury. Dr. Doyle accompanied the remains from Tennessee to this place and was busy today making preparations for the transportation of the dead general's sacred bones to the place of final interment in the city which bears the name of the hero. The remains have been transferred to a handsome chestnut casket. Mrs. A. D. Moss, the youngest sister of General Granbury, arrived from Brownwood yesterday and was at the general's bier when a reporter called. Maj. A. D. Moss accompanied Mrs. Moss from Brownwood, also Major John Y. Rankin of that place, the only surviving officer of General Granbury's staff.

Pat Cleburne Camp, United States Confederate veterans, from Waco, and a delegation of Waco people will arrive on the Katy to take part in the ceremonies and the procession in Fort Worth, and will form part of the escort to Granbury. The camp will be accompanied by the venerable Dr. Rufus C. Burleson, president of Baylor university, who will officiate as chaplain for the religious services. As General Granbury has been dead 29 years today, as might have been expected, the remains were not well preserved, in fact only the bones of the brave soldier were found in the box. A piece of buff colored cloth and a tarnished gilt wreath and a brigadier's stars on it were found, as some of the general's glossy, black hair and some buttons from the coat. A number of these buttons and the other relics were given to Mrs. Moss who will distribute them to some of her particular friends. Some of the buttons had the name of the Waco Guard on them. That was the first command had in the war and he took the company to the front from Waco.

What condensed agony neuralgia is as the pain darts across the face and scalp! But what a pain slayer "Kierstead's King of all Pains" is. It conquers neuralgia. 25c.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

VARIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED BY THE SECRETARY.

Subject of the Indians Necessitates Changes in Use to Which a Standing Army Will be Put—Suggestions as to Coast Defense.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—A synopsis of the annual report of the secretary of war gives the usual review of conditions and operations of the army and in addition is devoted especially to the work on seacoast defenses. The secretary says it may be assumed that Indian warfare is practically at an end in the United States; that demands for employment of the army must become infrequent, as state authority, on which that obligation properly devolves, demonstrates its complete ability to discharge it and in consequence the gradual concentration of the army on the sea coast and frontiers is presented by conditions of time. Any considerable increase in members of the army would not meet with popular favor and it is not suggested by contingency immediate or remote, but the work of fortification at 13 of our largest seaports already begun or perfected for the near future renders the conversion of a portion of the infantry to artillery. The army is a manifest necessity of the period directly ahead of us.

The total strength of the army September 30, 1893 was 2144 officers, 25,778 enlisted men. From various causes discharged, purchase, desertion, etc., the army lost 9416 enlisted men during the year and gained 9074 recruits. Quarters, barracks and buildings at any army post compare favorably with military structures abroad. Discipline, healthy and general condition of the army are good. The secretary recommends strongly the repeal of the law fixing 10 years as the maximum period of enlistment and favors a reduction of the period of first enlistment to three years from five. The prosecution of the experiment of enlisting Indian companies will be continued only on the present small scale until its success or failure was proved.

The three battalion organizations for infantry regiments were recommended. The adoption of the new magazine rifle was the most important step taken for the infantry since the civil war. The entire infantry force will be equipped with new arms before the close of the coming year. The gradual manufacture of a reserve supply of arms sufficient for the organization of militia is recommended.

A third of the report is devoted to the progress of the last eight years in the manufacture of heavy ordnance and Pacific coast defense under the project of the Endicott board of 1885. Progress already made warrants the belief that within the time specified, 13 years from the first appropriations, the essential features of the plan will be carried out. By Jan. 1, 1894, there will be ready for mounting nine 12-inch guns, twenty 10-inch guns, thirty-four 8-inch guns and 75 13 inch mortars. To keep pace with the manufacture of guns the secretary recommends ample appropriations for emplacements and batteries and for the purchase of sites for fortifications in accordance with the scheme adopted in 1888. Expenditures for sea coast defense for the year ending June 30, 1893, were \$3,163,094.

The invention and manufacture of American brown and smokeless powders for heavy ordnance and for magazine rifles has made slow progress and the secretary urges manufacturers to solve the problem for their own profit and our national pride. The report pays much attention to the education of officers and men of the army and to the instruction of militia and military schools, holding that the short duration of recent wars demonstrates the import part of exact sciences in modern warfare and that progress in the war department must be along the lines of the national university of military science as well as along those of coast defense. The increase in the number of cadets at West point military academy to meet the demand for higher and more general military instruction is suggested for an early day in future.

The improvement of harbors and internal water ways of the country, a work of immense consequence to our commerce and general benefit to our people, has made excellent progress under the support of liberal appropriations voted for that purpose. The chief of engineers estimates that in the continuance of these works in accordance with existing projects as adopted by congress the sum of \$38,770,611 can be expended during the next fiscal year. This estimate has been transmitted to the secretary of the treasury as required by law, but it is not the judgment of this department that public necessities demand the expenditure of such amount at this time. The average annual amount actually expended for such work for the last 10 years has been about \$10,000,000, and it is believed this can be well reduced for the present year, if judiciously allotted, to \$7,500,000, the sum fixed in the department estimates.

Expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are as follows: Salaries and contingent expenses, \$1,992,581; military establishments, \$23,377,828; public works, including river and harbor improvements, \$20,518,632; miscellaneous objects, \$6,077,033; total, \$51,966,074.

Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1894: Salaries and contingent expenses, \$2,045,195; military establishments, \$24,563,951; public works, including river and harbor improvements, \$17,301,163; miscellaneous objects, \$4,218,138; total, \$48,929,355.

Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895: Salaries and contingent expenses, \$1,697,016; military establishments, \$25,709,895; public works, including river and harbor improvements, \$21,463,307; miscellaneous objects, \$3,976,261; total, \$52,846,499.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay returned. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John H. Chiles & Co., the druggists.

ENGLAND.

JOHN BURNS ILL.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—John Burns, the labor leader, was suddenly seized with dangerous illness yesterday. He is supposed to be suffering from influenza.

RECEIVED IN SILENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Rome declares that on the recent entry of the king and queen of Italy into Rome their majesties were greeted with a sullen, ominous silence and slight hisses were heard from the dense crowds of people while the king and queen were enroute to the palace. Both their majesties were painfully impressed with the reception accorded them. It is added that the evening papers of Rome declared the hisses were not due to disloyalty, but signs of disapproval in the manner in which the government conducted affairs.

FORGERS ARRESTED.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Two men and a woman have been arrested here charged with forgery. The institutions which have suffered are the National Provincial, County and other banks. It is said the prisoners belong to a gang of American forgers against whom the police were warned recently. Their names are Norton, Reginald, Arthur Blount and Ada Fenn. Blount is said to be well connected, his father being a well known man in the city.

DENIAL FROM RIO.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Brazilian minister in this city received a cable from Rio today denying the reported defection of the state of Para, declaring the rebels only possess de Sterro and asserting that they soon will be driven from that point.

ITALY.

MELLO SAILS AWAY.

ROME, Nov. 30.—A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro dated Nov. 29, says Mello has sailed from there with several war ships in an unknown direction, but it is believed south.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

ROME, Nov. 30.—There is a tension in the relations between Austria and the Vatican, owing, it is alleged, to too energetic representation made by Austria in favor of approachment between the Italian government and the papacy.

THE POPE IN GOOD HEALTH.

ROME, Nov. 30.—The pope continues to enjoy good health, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

GERMANY.

THE BOXES WERE DEADLY.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—It has been definitely ascertained that the box sent Chancellor Von Caprivi contained an exceedingly powerful explosive, necessitating it being submerged for 18 hours before it was opened. The rubber band over the hammer which was to have struck the cap was by soaking greatly weakened and the box opened without danger. The sending of two infernal machines to the emperor and the chancellor are believed to have been the work of an anarchist who was aware the boxes would not reach the people to whom addressed and who were indifferent as to who was killed, provided they caused a scare in official circles. The German government, while not willing to initiate international action against anarchists, will be willing to operate with other parties in adopting measures for the suppression of anarchists.

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS.

HAMBURG, Nov. 30.—As the Prussian and Hamburg authorities still enforce measures to prevent emigrating Russian Jews passing through Prussia to Hamburg, some emigration agents have established themselves at Lobau, where they have chartered small steamers and forward emigrants to Liverpool en route to Philadelphia. The first batch of these emigrants were landed at Hull yesterday by the steamer Knud, from whence they were forwarded by rail to Liverpool, where they will embark for Philadelphia.

FRANCE.

THOSE INFERNAL MACHINES.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The German embassy has not yet been instructed by the government to approach the French government on the subject of infernal machines sent the emperor and chancellor. It is expected, however, the boxes and letters will be sent to the French police, to assist in tracking the persons who sent them. The Orleans police have not the least clue to the persons who sent the packages.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The government of Pernambuco has called Senator Guanbara, delegate of the Brazilian government in this city, saying that Wednesday morning a conspiracy organized by ex Deputy Jose Mariano against the government was discovered and all the conspirators arrested. A state of siege has been declared and the federal and local forces united in support of the government. The governor also said the rebels in the province of Pernambuco were without arms and money and business was proceeding as usual.

THE NEW CABINET.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—It is officially announced that after a conference between Senator Spuller, Casimir-Perier and President Carnot, Casimir-Perier consented to continue negotiations commenced by Spuller to form a cabinet. This is interpreted to mean that Casimir-Perier will form a new cabinet and Spuller will be merely a member of the cabinet. Should this be the case, Casimir-Perier will have to resign the presidency of the chamber of deputies. It has been decided that Perier will become premier and minister of foreign affairs, Spuller minister of justice.

RUSSIA.

THE MURDERER INSANE.

MOSCOW, Nov. 30.—Andranoff, who murdered the mayor of Moscow in the town hall March last, has been declared insane and confined in an asylum.

WHISKY AND TOBACCO

TAX WILL NOT BE MATERIALLY INCREASED BY NEW BILL.

Members of Committee Have Learned a Thing or Two During the Investigation—Income Tax Will Be Confined to Narrow Limits.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Those who have been counting upon an internal revenue bill to be reported by the Democratic members of the committee on ways and means which would revolutionize the whisky and tobacco tax may be disappointed. The whole question of internal revenue has been discussed and a wide range of plans canvassed. The question was found to be difficult, and it is asserted that some members of the committee have changed their views on material points since the change of opinion begun. It is said for instance that almost all the members were favorable to a heavy increase of the tax upon whisky and tobacco when they first met as a committee, but it is now asserted that the views of many have undergone such a radical change that it is even doubtful whether a majority will be found favorable to any increase whatever. Members of the committee also find reasons for hesitating over a change in the tobacco schedule. It is asserted that the influence of Carlisle is being exerted against any material increase in these revenue rates.

Later information is confirmatory of the prediction that the income tax will not extend much beyond the imposition of a tax upon the net earnings of corporations and upon bequests; also a stiff tax will be levied upon proprietary medicines. It is not believed the committee will find many sittings necessary to complete the internal revenue bill and predictions are made that it will be sufficiently advanced to make public Friday night or Saturday.

One great problem which is now agitating the committee is that of finding means of making good the deficiency which will be caused by tariff reductions, and some members are said to have reached the conclusion that to do their best there will be imperfections when the bill shall have passed the house which will be left to the senate to deal with, and they count upon many changes in the latter body. Even this early it is hinted that the senate committee on finance will report a substitute for the entire bill.

COMMODORE STANTON'S CASE.

Action in the case of Commodore Stanton has been deferred by the department until his arrival in Washington in compliance with orders issued when he was detached to proceed home. It is not likely that any plan has been determined upon for dealing with his case, as so many intimations have been received of palliating circumstances in connection with his salute of Mello's flag, and nothing will be decided on until after he has heard at the department.

CONCLUDING ITS WORK.

Reports from the sub-committee on agriculture investigating the low price of cotton, are that the committee has almost concluded its investigation in the cotton growing districts. The committee is at present in New Orleans.

THE INCOME TAX.

It is definitely determined that the income tax system to be reported by the ways and means committee will be confined to a tax on the net income of all corporations and a tax on successions and legacies. Bryan, McMillan, Whiting and others made a strong fight for a plan broad enough to include all incomes of individuals in excess of \$5000 per annum, but they were forced to acquiescence in the will of the majority and abandon the graduated income tax in favor of one applying only to corporations and successions. The committee in its report to the house will state that the greatest money earning powers of the country are corporations, while the risk to individual stockholders are less than the risk in any private business. Corporations derive special advantage from legislation, one which is in the event of commercial disaster the stockholders only are liable to the extent of the full value of the stock subscribed and that to offset these special advantages they should bear a generous burden of expenses of government. The tax on corporations, therefore will not be a graduated one, but will apply to all net earnings of whatever aggregate. But the gross amount of successions and legacies will be taxed. Successions and legacies in this connection of course apply only to personality and moneys. The Democrats of the committee have also directed the increase of rates on cigarettes and impose a tax on playing cards. The internal revenue tax on whisky is still an open question, the committee maintaining studious reticence on the subject for fear of manipulations of the stock exchange.

Hornsbury-Burrows.

Married, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. John Burrows, by Rev. Dr. E. B. Wright, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Mr. Jesse Hornsbury and Miss Bessie Emily Burrows. The bridegroom is an energetic, substantial young planter of Hornsbury, Tex., and is highly esteemed as one of the most reliable citizens of Travis county. The bride is a cultivated, refined young lady, beloved and honored by all who know her. After the ceremony quite a large circle of relatives partook of a fine wedding feast. The young couple leave Austin this morning for Hornsbury's Bend and expect to celebrate Thanksgiving day by eating a family dinner at the old Hornsbury mansion.

Rehearsing Granted.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 30.—The state board of railroad commissioners has granted a rehearing in the case in which the order was made requiring the Missouri Pacific to restore passenger trains to its line between Topeka and Fort Scott, December 1. The case will come up December 19.

THE SNAKE BITE WAS FATAL.

And the Red Nosed Man Went on to Tell How the Venom Got In Its Work.

"It's all humbug, this talk about rattlesnakes being so deadly poison," said a red faced man in the smoking car. "I've lived among 'em. They used to be so thick out where I live that you had to be mighty careful where you put your feet down if you didn't want to hurt a rattler or two every time you stepped."

"My bed was never any more than big enough for me and the easy conscience I always slept with, but I've woke up more times than I've got fingers and toes and found that two or three rattlesnakes had managed to find room with us. They were plenty, I tell you, out where I live. But deadly? Pooh! Why, I've known scores and scores of people to be socked, and socked deep, by rattlers, and I never knew of but one instance where a rattler's bite was fatal; never but once out of more cases than there's pimples on a goose."

"Bill Bulger was the man that was bit that time—a great, big, rough scuff of a log chopper that didn't look as if a whole den of rattlers could raise as much as a flea bite on him. But he went to teasing a big buck rattlesnake that had come down to camp to look around one day, and the snake just threw his upper teeth against Bill's couple of times, and every drop of poison he had he emptied into Bill's wrist. Holler! Great jeees-wax, how Bill did holler! We grabbed him and hustled him over to the Pig's Ear shebang on Voth's side of the camp and began to decant rum into him, and it wasn't long before Bill looked as if he was glad he was bit."

"Everybody said he'd die, though, sure pop, because that buck rattler must have unloaded into Jim close on to three fingers of the best poison he had. Come quently folks were surprised more than you can think when they got around next morning and found Bill on deck as chipper as a red squirrel and sound as a white oak knot."

"What!" exclaimed the man in the next seat. "I thought you said that bite was fatal!"

"It was, sir," replied the red faced man. "Bill got blind, crazy drunk on the strength of that snake bite and killed the bartender!"—New York Sun.

Cosmetics Among the Romans.

All that had been previously done in the way of facial decoration was left far in the shade by the ancient Romans. All the Latin writers—historians, poets, naturalists and others—mention it in one way or another. It was the practice of Roman actors, as it has been of those of the profession since the theater has existed. Many of the emperors used paint more or less freely. Hellogabalus, one of the most eccentric, when he entered Rome for the first time, had his eyelashes painted black and his cheeks red and white. In the time of Augustus the custom was universal among women of fashion, details of which are given by Horace, Catullus, Tibullus, Ovid, Propertius and the rest. Martial speaks of the chalk of Fabulla that fears the rain, and the wax of Sabella that fears the sun.

Horace mentions red lead and carmine as among the articles employed. Juvenal in one of his satires describes a paste that covers the faces of wives and adheres with tenacity to the faces of husbands. Coquettes, according to Horace, used a paste prepared from beans, much like that used by some modern Frenchwomen, and were also given to the use of emmin. Mandragora is mentioned by Pliny, and poppies by Ovid.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Powerful Antiseptic.

Extensive researches made upon corrosive sublimate by Dr. McClintock of London show though the substance is not a valuable germicide—germs withstanding its action for some time—it proves to possess, of all substances, the greatest antiseptic power, so that a germ treated with the article, unless perchance it gets into the blood or is exposed to very exceptional conditions, is powerless to grow—that is, it is probable that a spore of subtilis or anthrax treated with sublimate, 1 in 1,000, and then thrown on the soil or into water, will not germinate, owing to the fact that the capsule of sublimate surrounding it is not removed.

It is found that corrosive sublimate forms with cellulose, as cloth, filter paper, etc., with silk, with albuminous bodies, with some part of bacteria, probably the envelope, a chemical compound that cannot be removed with any amount of washing in water. This sublimate when acting on a germ forms a capsule around it that protects the germ for a time from the further action of the sublimate and in turn forms an impenetrable barrier to the growth of the organism unless removed. This barrier may be removed with salines.

Artificial Auroras.

Artificial miniature auroras of the borealis variety have been produced by both De la Rive, the French savant, and Lenstrom, the Swedish astronomer. In Professor Lenstrom's experiments, which were made in Finland, the peak of a high mountain was surrounded with a coil of wire, pointed at intervals with tin ribs. The wire was then charged with electricity, whereupon a brilliant aurora appeared above the mountain in which spectroscopic analysis revealed the greenish yellow rays so characteristic in nature's display of "northern lights."—Foreign Letter.

Our Other Self.

Each of us has two selves, the higher and the lower. When God seems out of reach, as is often the case, and our prayers return to us heavier and sadder than when they left our lips, it is a good plan to commune with that alter ego which is a shade nearer the divine, that part which longs to help and to overcome, but is held down by the infirmities of the lower nature. Ask it for strength and instruction, and by so doing help the whole man. God is so often beautifully found in such ways.—American Woman's Journal.